

DEFENDS THE TREES

Speeches Before the American Forestry Association.

SECRETARY WILSON IS HEARD

Asserts It Will Be Necessary for Seeds to Be Planted by Machinery Yet to Be Invented—Convention Concludes To-day with Hearing Before Congress—Other Speakers.

More than 400 delegates, representing associations and other institutions, organized for the purpose of protecting the forests of this country, were present yesterday and last night at the twenty-seventh annual meeting of the American Forestry Association in the New Willard Hotel.

The object of the association is the conservation, by wise use, and the extension of the forests of the United States. This aim is sought by influencing public sentiment, and by the action of the federal and State governments.

The convention will conclude with a hearing before Congress this morning, when the passage of the Appalachian and White Mountain bill will be sought by a large number of prominent men, representing boards of trade, manufacturers, and business associations, educational institutions and professional bodies, engineering associations, and forestry associations in various parts of the United States.

Will Insure Protection. The bill provides for measures that will insure the protection of the wood reserves, protection of water power, avoidance of floods, and to give an equitable flow in rivers for inland navigation, and to prevent the destruction of trees on mountain tops.

Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, and president of the association, opened the meeting at 10 o'clock yesterday morning with the annual presidential address. He spoke in part as follows:

Gentlemen of the association: I am glad to welcome you to this meeting, to the city of Washington, and to congratulate you upon the progress that is being made along so many lines in the direction of forestry. There are some gentlemen here, one in particular, who led the national forestry system—Mr. Noble, of St. Louis.

The American people are learning with regard to the condition of the forests of the country. It has been a work of years, and will be a work of years, before everything is done that should be done along the line of forestry in this country. When the Pilgrims founded this country, there were forests and for hundreds of years it has been considered the proper thing to be a good axman, cutting down trees. And in that direction our forefathers have been eminently successful. They have succeeded in cutting down trees and destroying woods until it has become a question with us now what we are to do in the future, and what those who follow us shall do in the future with regard to the forests.

The Planting of Trees.

Arboreal can take a seed and plant a tree. If he can get a young tree, it doesn't take a great deal of research to ascertain how to germinate a seed, but all the American army and all the American navy, and all the civil service and everybody in Washington, in the line of forestry, are working to get the seed to grow, and the seed to be planted by machinery must be wrought out. The American problem is not so much getting hold of the seed as the making of intelligent labor. (Applause.)

Watching the Rivers.

Take the headwaters of the New England rivers, take the headwaters of the great rivers of the South. I have been seeing those places and looking them over. The people are cutting woods away up to the top. There are four or five lines of soil, and just as soon as they get the wood out the soil begins to wash and destroy the limited belt of soil in the mountains.

It is high time this association and the Congress of the United States were considering these great problems. Are we to lose the use of our great rivers? We are taking care of the rivers in the great West. I do hope our representatives will carefully consider the wisdom of making beginnings among the lines of streams that flow from the mountains and the mountain tops, both in New England and the Appalachian range.

There is nothing more noble than the rehabilitation and preservation of the forests. You are not only doing it for the present generation, but you are doing it for all future generations. Forests are something that should go on and on, and become a heritage for thousands of years. There is no reason why they should not, and the hope of the future is in the forests. I say, keep up your courage, no matter what difficulties you meet. The day will come when the representatives of the people will take care of the forests of the country.

Mr. Harvey Presides.

After Secretary Wilson's address, Mr. William S. Harvey, of Philadelphia, director of the Commercial Museum, and vice president of the American Forestry Association, presided.

Mr. Thomas E. Will, secretary of the board of directors, read the report of the board for the last year. He told of the progress of forestry since the last annual meeting of the association, and of what had been done by the various States and by private owners for forestry studies to the preservation of forests. He said the facilities for forestry studies have been greatly increased in the farmers' institutes and other agriculture educational institutions.

Mr. Gifford Pinchot, forester of the Department of Agriculture, spoke on the situation regarding our natural resources. The resources of this country may be divided into three classes, he said. "The supplies which come from the interior of the earth

PILES

20 Years Cured for 50c.

Bedridden from Piles, Massachusetts Man Is Cured by Wonderful Pyramid Pile Cure—Send for a Free Trial Package To-day.

"I had piles for twenty years. I was so bad for months at a time as to be unable to walk. Having a friend who lost his life by an operation, I desisted from ever having that experiment tried on me.

"I tried the sample of Pyramid Pile Cure you sent me, and then bought a 50-cent box. The results were immediate and surprising to me, I assure you. Its speedy action also makes it extremely favorable for impatient people. I am yours sincerely, George H. Bartlett, Mattapan, Mass."

The moment you begin to use Pyramid Pile Cure, your piles begin to leave you, away, itching and pain begin to disappear. It heals all sores, ulcers, and irritated parts. It is put up in the form of suppositories and is easy to use.

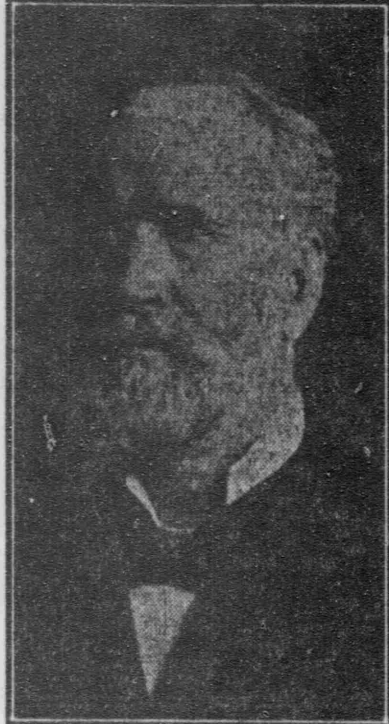
A trial treatment will be sent you at once by mail, in plain, sealed wrapper, without a cent of expense to you. If you send your name and address to Pyramid Drug Company, 140 Pyramid Building, Marshall, Mich.

After you receive the sample, you can get a regular box of Pyramid Pile Cure at your drugstore for 50 cents, or, if he hasn't it, send us the money, and we will send it to you.

OFFICERS OF THE FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.



HON. W. M. HAYS,
Secretary.



HON. JAMES WILSON,
President.



CHARLES WILLIS WARD,
Chairman Plant Section.

are not renewable. Those which come from the surface of the earth are, many of them, renewable. Among the latter are the forests and waters. The coal will be exhausted within fifty years if we increase our use of it, and we have increased it in the past. The future manufacturing of the country depends upon water power, which in turn depends upon the preservation of the forests. I am glad to see the same policy of prudence and conservation, which this association has always urged with regard to forests, is now, by the government and by public opinion, being applied to other natural resources."

Following Mr. Pinchot's address, an open discussion by members and friends was opened by Dr. J. P. Rothrock, of the Pennsylvania Forestry Commission, who gave interesting statistics concerning purchases of tracts of land by the State of Pennsylvania. He said that much of this timber land is worth twice what the State paid for it.

Address by Mr. Whipple. Mr. James S. Whipple, of the Forest, Fish and Game Commission, said New York was the pioneer State in expansive forestry work, and gave figures to prove his statement.

Prof. F. W. Rane, State forester of Massachusetts, made an address followed by Mr. Wallace, State forest, fish and game commissioner of Alabama, who told of the newly organized forestry commission in Alabama.

At the afternoon session the lumbermen of the country were represented by Mr. Frederick S. Underhill, of Philadelphia, vice president of the Lumbermen's Exchange, and Mr. George K. Smith, of St. Louis, an officer of the National Association of Lumber Manufacturers, and a director of the American Forestry Association. Mr. Underhill said nearly every lumber association in the country had taken action looking to forest preservation, and was co-operating with other associations and State legislatures to that end.

Announcement was made that Gov. Hoke Smith, of Georgia, could not be present on account of pressing work in connection with the Appalachian bill before Congress.

Mr. S. B. Smith, of Chattanooga, spoke for Gov. Smith. He told of the legal difficulties which made it impossible for the State of Tennessee to control forest destruction, and said the work must be done by the Federal government.

Mr. Mark Packard, of Buffalo, owner of large coal and timber lands in Tennessee, made an address, speaking from the standpoint of the private owner.

Forestry and Public Health. Mr. J. Horace McFarland, president of the American Civic Association, explained the connection between forests and public health.

A general discussion preceded the adjournment of the afternoon session. Among the speakers were Prof. S. B. Green, of the University of Minnesota; Prof. George F. Swain, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Mr. Allen M. Schoen, of the Institute of Electrical Engineers.

Election of Officers.

The night session was opened with the annual business of the association. The following officers were elected: Hon. James Wilson, president; vice presidents, at large, Dr. Edward Everett Hale, Dr. B. E. Fernow, James W. Pinchot, N. J. Bachelder, George P. Peabody, Gov. George W. Peck, of California; R. P. Fowles, F. H. Newell, H. A. Prosser, Dr. J. P. Rothrock, George T. Oliver, and Dr. Van Hise; treasurer, Otto Luebkert. The board of directors is composed of Hon. James Wilson, W. L. Hall, George P. Peabody, James H. Cutler, Henry Graves, F. H. Newell, H. A. Prosser, George K. Smith, William S. Harvey, A. F. Lever, P. W. Ayres, Robert Garrett, Ligon Johnson, Philbert Roth, and W. J. McGee.

It was decided to recommend the Appalachian bill now before Congress to establish national forests in the White Mountains and in the Southern Appalachians.

A resolution adopted favored taking receipts for the national forests to make an addition to the Hatch Fund, now granted by the United States to the State agricultural colleges. This increase to be used for educational and experimental purposes in forestry.

Census of the Timber.

The proposition to have the Census Bureau, in 1910, make a census of the standing timber of the country, which has been widely discussed, was endorsed.

Following the business meeting, an address was given by Mr. Harvey N. Shepard, of Boston, Mass., on "Is the Appalachian-White Mountain Bill Constitutional?" Mr. Shepard declared the bill unconstitutional, without doubt, constitutionally, and gave a long argument to support his assertion.

Mr. W. S. Lee, Jr., of Charlotte, N. C., spoke on the need of Southern Appalachian forests for the protection of water power, followed by Mr. W. J. McGee, of Inland Waterways Commission, on the relation of mountain forests to inland water navigation.

Hon. Hoke Smith, governor of Georgia, made a brief address, in which he requested a large representation at the hearing before Congress this morning. At this hearing Governor Smith will call upon the different experts to testify on the importance of the proposed national forests to the need of the protection of water power and the control of navigable streams. Among those who will be present at the hearing are: Governor C. M. Floyd, of New Hampshire; former Governor Rollins, of New Hampshire; Judge-Governor Lake, of Connecticut; Mr. John M. Wallace, fish and game commissioner of Alabama; Mr. J. Horace McFarland, president of the American Civic Association; Mr. William Irvine, president of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association; Mr. Harvey N. Shepard, of Boston; Mr. Maurice Knowles, of Pittsburgh; Mr. E. J. Watson, of South Carolina; Mr. George K. Smith, of St. Louis; Dr. Sullivan, president of the board of trade, Lawrence, Mass.; Mr. Joel Hurt, special representative of Southern boards of trade, and Mr. Ligon Johnson, president of the Appalachian National Forest Association.

CONVINCING PLEA FOR LIFE OF THAW.

Continued from Page One.

said, and remained quiet even when his counsel was describing him as a madman—a thing that frequently happened.

Mr. Littleton's Address.

Littleton opened his address with the statement that the defendant was arraigned on a charge of murder in the first degree and that it was the burden of the State to prove that the crime was one to which the law of the land applies a first-degree specification.

"But the law permits the accused to offer a supplemental plea to his answer of not guilty of the charge made," said Littleton. "This underlying plea of insanity; that such was his affliction, that he was not responsible for what he did, his actions were not voluntary, but were impelled by forces of undeniable power, a force beyond control and knowledge."

"In this plea it rests also upon the district attorney to show beyond a doubt that this defendant was sane and knew what he was doing when he committed the crime with which he is charged was committed. It is not enough that doubt should be cast by innuendo, by slurring comment, by inference, or insinuation. Justice demands that evidence of fact be produced."

The pleader said it was not the intention of the defense to beg, bewilder, or deceive the jury with any defense not specified by law, or that was beyond the grasp of sound reason. This was a slap at the "demented American" who had written law of the last trial.

"We come before you and ask what any American boy is entitled to ask of any American jury," continued the lawyer, his voice rising.

No Evidence of Sanity.

"The district attorney called firemen, policemen, and an engineer to tell you whether this defendant was sane the night of the killing of Stanford White," went on Littleton, "but did they say he was sane? They said he was rational. Are there not periods of rationality in the chaos of insanity?"

"I will show you how we have produced the fact of this unfortunate boy's mental irresponsibility."

A dissertation on the law of heredity, of parental influence, and the sensitive organism of a person born to such influences was eloquently given. This led to a review of Harry Thaw's tainted ancestry, a picture of the aged mother laying bare the secrets of her heart and family, and the great misfortune of one born to such conditions.

At mention of her own and her husband's relative dying or confined in insane asylums Mrs. William Thaw dropped her black veil and folded her arms in resignation.

The letter written by Mrs. William Thaw to Abram Beck, in 1881, when she pleaded with the Pennsylvania school teacher to bear with her son a while longer, and expressing her fears that he would be afflicted as was his uncle, was cited by Littleton as answer to Jerome's reading of her affidavit in the lunacy proceedings last year in lieu of cross-examination.

Mother's Fears Shown.

"This letter comes fluttering across the space of twenty-five years," said Littleton. "It is written in the hand of this boy's mother, and lays bare her fears to the splendid schoolmaster who was trying to shape the unfortunate boy's mind to some definite purpose. I think this letter is an answer to the affidavit of confounding phraseology framed for special proceedings and by a lawyer versed in the peroration of affidavits of peculiar technical construction."

Littleton said he was awaiting with much interest to see how District Attorney Jerome would meet the evidence of fact regarding the defendant's mental condition at the time of the shooting. He wanted to know why the array of alienists placed on the stand at the last trial were not summoned to give the value of their learning to the support of the State's contention that Harry Thaw was sane when he shot Stanford White.

"We have woven the unfortunate history of this defendant's life," said Littleton, "who was not sparing the family pride in dwelling upon the insanity strata of the Thaw and Copley."

"Witnesses have related the facts that show this nervous, unstable young man to have been driven into the darkness of an eclipse or left wandering and irresponsible."

That paroxysm was the only form of insanity that could be correctly diagnosed by physicians and specialists was brought out. The lawyer called attention to the experts' statements that other branches of insanity had been the contributory causes were subjects of speculation among men who devote their lives to the study.

"Why does not the district attorney call the roll of the gallant alienists who were here at the last trial?" he cried, "and endeavor to shut into the mouths of doubts by inference and innuendo?"

That Thaw had a gibberish of his own as a child was emphasized by his pleading counsel, who said it was not unusual for a child to be so. "Thaw knew the reputation of that man," said Littleton, "as did every other man who moved around in New York. Is it unnatural for us to assume that the trolley of Hummel burned its imprint into the deluded boy's weak brain?" The attorney had not reached the point

where Evelyn Nesbit came into the defendant's life, and of the effect her recital in Paris when Thaw wanted to marry her had upon his unsteady mental equipment, when court adjourned for luncheon. He had, however, emphasized the fact that Thaw had never attacked a living thing during his delirious, and was not under the influence of alcohol when he was treated by the doctors in London, Rome, Monte Carlo, Paris, or on the train near Albany.

His rage was vented upon inanimate objects. Littleton set forth, and he did not make others suffer physical torture to satisfy his insane longings.

At this point an adjournment was taken until 2 o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

At the afternoon session, Littleton resumed by taking up the testimony of Miss Alice Fletcher, who is a fellow of Harvard and a friend of the Thaw family, who had known Thaw for twenty-six years.

She had testified that from her standpoint Thaw was of unsound mind. She had described Thaw's periods of wild excitement, when his face was blanched and pale and there was a twitching about his mouth.

Her testimony, Littleton argued, seemed to cap that of all the others who had gone before her. He declared Jerome had added no proof contrary to the statements in her testimony. The district attorney had entered into a discussion with the witness, but this was not in the nature of proof.

Here Littleton declared the district attorney had not called a single witness to show that any part of the testimony about Thaw's action was untrue.

"What has he offered in answer to it all?" finally asked Mr. Littleton.

Littleton briefly reviewed Thaw's relations with Miss Nesbit from 1881, when he first became acquainted with her, up to the time he had asked her to marry him, and said:

"There has been a good deal said at this trial about the marriage of Evelyn Nesbit to Thaw. It has struck me that Jerome has formed a peculiar aversion to Mrs. Thaw. It has been apparent all through the trial, and particularly when he had her under cross-examination."

Privileges Denied Mrs. Thaw. "A woman on the stand is entitled to at least as much leniency as a man. At least she is entitled to the privileges. I leave it to you if the district attorney has shown her these privileges."

"The district attorney does not assail her to show Harry Thaw was sane when he killed White, but simply for the purpose of showing her unworthy of belief. Naturally one comes to the conclusion that Mrs. Evelyn Thaw is on trial here and not the defendant."

"If I were the district attorney, and I had tried as hard as he has done to destroy the credibility of Mrs. Thaw, I would have tried to get some one else besides a man who is the very vermin of the law of the city of New York—a man who is still a person, put there by this very district attorney. If I had no other person to destroy the character of this woman, I would hesitate a long time before I would ask you to take this man's testimony."

"If you take the trend that has been running through this case, you will see that Evelyn Nesbit has been on trial rather than Harry K. Thaw. It seemed to me the district attorney was more interested in destroying this young woman before you than he was to prove that Thaw was sane."

"The slings of Howe & Hummel's office is brought into this case and dumped into the lap of this young woman."

Littleton said that it seemed the district attorney showed more necessary bitterness toward Mrs. Thaw. He showed this in his examination of her. He showed it when I examined her, and he stood with arms folded and glaring at her. He seemed to say, 'Don't you dare testify to this or that.' And all he had against her was the word of the rodent of the New York bar."

The letters written by Thaw were those of a crazy man, Littleton said.

Smith's Testimony Reviewed.

As to the testimony of James Clinch Smith, Littleton said he forgave Smith for his feelings, for he was White's brother-in-law, and wanted to see Thaw convicted. The jury should not accept his testimony, however, for it was the testimony of a man biased, who was not telling the truth.

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NEWS OF ALEXANDRIA

Case Against Gypsies Is Dismissed by Court.

CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY

Mitchell, However, Takes His Niece, Marie Moreno, Back to Iowa. Police Justice Caton Reappointed to Office—Knights of Columbus Install Officers—Other News.

WASHINGTON HERALD BUREAU, (Bell Telephone 61) 28 King Street.

Alexandria, Va., Jan. 29.—The case against the band of Serbian gypsies, numbering nine, who were arrested on January 20, on receipt of a telegram from George H. Richmond, chief of police of Council Bluffs, Iowa, came to an abrupt termination in the Corporation Court when habeas corpus proceedings were to have been heard in the case of Lucian Mareno, the last of the nine held in custody.

It was proved to the satisfaction of the court that the accused was not the man wanted by the Iowa authorities. He was promptly acquitted.

The requisition papers called for Lucian Dushon. The man who has been held was identified as John Dushon.

The identification was made by a gypsy named Mitchell who came here yesterday from Council Bluffs expressly for that purpose. Upon the acquittal of John there was joy among the remainder of the band. His long incarceration was beginning to tell on him.

Mitchell is an uncle of Marie Mitchell, alias Marie Mareno, the eighteen-year-old gypsy girl, alleged to have been abducted by the suspect. She claimed to have been married about three months ago to Stephen Mareno, a son of the accused, in St. Louis.

Her uncle took her back to Council Bluffs this afternoon, leaving Stephen, her husband, minus a wife. The girl is rather attractive and has for some time past been swelling the coffers of the band by selling fortunes.

Tellier McCallery, of Council Bluffs, was called here to convey the prisoners back to that city, departed to-night for his home. The gypsies, since their arrest, have contended they had been guilty of no wrongdoing, and contended that it must be a case of mistaken identity.

Police Justice Harry E. Caton to-day was reappointed to that office by Judge L. C. Barley to serve for a period of four years. Mr. Caton has been serving in that capacity since February 1, 1904, and his new term of office will begin Saturday next.

During his incumbency he has tried approximately 6,000 cases and collected over \$16,000 in fines. The amount of fines collected is said to be about \$5,000 more than was ever before collected for such a number of years.

The recently elected officers of Fitzgerald Council, No. 43, Knights of Columbus, were installed to-night at St. Mary's Hall by District Deputy Dr. E. A. Gorman.

Following the installation ceremony an interesting address was delivered by Judge De Lacey, of Washington. Supper was afterward served at the Hotel Remond.

The officers of the organization are: M. J. McFarland, grand knight; M. T. Dwyer, deputy grand knight; H. L. Wheatley, chancellor; F. T. Quinn, recording secretary; James Callan, financial secretary; S. A. Brown, treasurer; Samuel Davidson, warden; C. M. Lennon, advocate; W. F. X. Carr, lecturer; T. H. Fegan, assistant lecturer; W. T. Cline, inside guard; Richard L. Rowland, outside guard; C. T. Hellmuth, W. H. Whitcomb, and W. L. Donnelly, trustees.

Funeral services over the remains of Stephen Smith, whose death occurred Monday last at his home, 607 North Columbus street, were held at 10 o'clock to-day from St. Mary's Catholic Church. Rev. H. J. Cutler conducted the services, and the interment was in St. Mary's Cemetery.

The members of Alexandria Division, Ancient Order of Hibernians, held their regular meeting to-night at the Hotel Remond. The following were present: James Roche, William Desmond, John McKenna, M. Downey, Philip E. Dwyer, and Cornelius Cummings.

Arguments to set aside the verdict rendered in the Corporation Court in the case of James H. Dabney against Thomas H. Brown will be heard to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. A jury yesterday gave Dabney a verdict for \$150 in a claim said to be worth about \$500, which the plaintiff sued for.

Samuel T. Jenkins, about forty-five years of age, died this afternoon at his home, 122 South Royal street. Besides his wife he is survived by two children. For many years the deceased was employed on the Baltimore and Ohio transfer barge, which was operated between the Southern, Baltimore and Ohio, and Chesapeake and Ohio railroads companies. The funeral have not yet been completed.

Alexandria Council, No. 33, Junior Order of United Americans, will to-morrow night entertain Mount Vernon Council, No. 16, of Washington. The visitors will come to this city on a special train, and will be met at King and Payne streets at 7:30 o'clock by a special committee and escorted to the lodge room. Following the exercises supper will be served.

It is rumored that a number of railroad officials yesterday held a conference to determine the future of the Potomac railroad yards, north of this city, situated in Alexandria County. It is reported that the Southern, Baltimore and Ohio, and Chesapeake and Ohio railroads companies are dissatisfied with existing conditions.

A special meeting of the Catholic Benevolent Legion was held to-night, when suitable action was taken on the death of Peter Hanratty, member of that order. His funeral will take place at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning from St. Mary's Catholic Church.

Virginia Politician Dies.

Special to The Washington Herald. Fredericksburg, Va., Jan. 29.—E. W. Mills died to-day at noon after an illness of three days of grip, aged thirty-three years. He was a member of the city council and an ex-president of the Business Men's Association. For the past three weeks he had been active in his efforts to have the present law, prohibiting the paralleling of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Pennsylvania Railroad, repealed by the legislature. He was also active in his efforts to have a State normal school located here. One brother, one half brother and sister survive him.

University of Virginia Compromise. Norfolk, Va., Jan. 29.—Through a compromise with the heirs the estate of E. W. James, who left \$250,000 to the University of Virginia, with half of the income thereon to the Confederate Soldiers' Home at Richmond for fifteen years, will be settled at once. The will contest was decided adversely to the heirs in the lower court here.

TRADE BOOM IN VIRGINIA.

Pipe Works and Shoe Factories Resume Operations.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Lynchburg, Va., Jan. 29.—The Glamorgan Pipe Works, of this city, has just secured an order from a Washington company for seven miles of 12-inch and three miles of 8-inch cast-iron pipe, the order requiring 100 cars to ship it. The McWane Foundry recently received several large orders for pipe, and its plow department is going at full blast. Both of these companies are now making full time.

The factories of the Craddock-Terry Company and the George D. Witt Company, which have both been closed down since January 1, will be operated full blast after this week.

The unsettled condition of the leather market, it is said, has been the cause of these shoe factories being closed down for a month. The opening of these plants will put nearly 2,000 people back to work.

GAMECOCK A SUICIDE.

Fighting Bird Jumps in Front of Train and Waits for Death.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Suffolk, Va., Jan. 29.—Battling Bob, the fastest game chicken in Isle of Wight County, Va., yesterday committed suicide by jumping in front of the Norfolk and Western cannon-ball train at Dwight Station.

The fowl had just defeated another gamecock called Mountain Eagle, which was rescued before annihilation. Battling Bob then attacked the bystanders, and just before the train passed ran on the track and waited for death. The story is verified by reliable witnesses. The bird was owned by J. W. Dodge, and was brought from South Carolina.

CHARGE OFFICIAL WITH FRAUD

Fleischmans Accuse North Carolina Attorney General.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Asheville, N. C., Jan. 29.—Hearing to-day was begun before Judge Pritchard in the United States Circuit Court on petition of the Fleischman Company, of New York, a creditor to the amount of \$60,000, for the appointment of a receiver by the court to take charge of the fund of \$50,000 in the hands of the State dispensary board of South Carolina.

Highly sensational charges are preferred against the State dispensary commission, accusing the attorney general of South Carolina, J. Frazier Lyon, of "conspiracy with the dispensary commission to defraud" and "evidence of conspiracy and fraud," that the commissioners were interested in banks as directors and officers where this fund of \$50,000 was deposited and were withholding the money.

Judge Pritchard this afternoon refused to appoint a receiver. The question of jurisdiction of Judge Pritchard's court is now being argued, the matter being continued until to-morrow.

LYNCHED BY OWN RACE.

Negroes Put Two to Death Who Killed Their Father.

Commerce, Miss., Jan. 29.—Negroes are reported to have formed the mob which ran down and lynched two of their fellow-negroes last night.

The victims of the mob were accused of killing and robbing their father near here Monday. A posse of negroes pursued them.